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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1874. NO. 91.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PINCHBACK ON TRIAL.

Republican and Democratic Caucusses on His Case.

HIS CHANCES FOR THE SENATE SLIM.

Vote on the Subsidy Resolution.

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION STOOD.

rwin to be Brought Before the House To-Day.

His Health Gives Way Again and His Physician Ventures Another Opinion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1874.

Pinchback's Case in Caucus.

Important caucus meetings were held o-day by both the Republican and the Democratic Senators. The principal topic before both conferences was the question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana.

The discussion in the Republican caucus was quite exciting, and some Senators declared that they would not vote for his admission, even if a majority of the caucus decided in his favor. Senators Morton, Hamlin and Chandler, with Mr. West and most of the Southern Republican Senators, were very urgent for the admission of Pinchback; while Senators like Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Carpenter opposed it. The result was that the friends of Mr. Pinchback found that, unless there is a great change, it will not be possible to get him in the Senate. In the Democratic caucus it was resolved, if any attempt is made, now or hereafter, to admit Pinchback to resist it strenuously and bitterly, and all the Democratic Senators bound themselves to be in the Senate at the opening of the sessions and remain there till the adjournment.

The Subsidy Vote.

Mr. Holman's resolution, declaring against any subsidies in land or money, was rejected to-day by a vote of 149 to 75, a two-third vote being required. The opponents of subsidies are well satisfied, however, because they say that this is a clear majority of the House against any such legislation. On the other hand, the subsidy men say that the vote on his resolution indicates nothing, because, while a number of members would vote for such a resolution as that of Mr. Holman, they may change and vote for other cases on their merits, and that while in a general resolution of this character, members could not well defend their votes, they can do so on a bill involving a special case.

The Pennsylvania Delegation

oted on the resolution as follows: Yeas—ssrs. Magee, Randall, Smith, Shoemaker, Speer, Curtiss, Todd and Scofield. ays—Messrs. O'Neill, Kelley, Piatt, ownsend, Cessna, Richmond, Negley and oore. Absentees not voting—Messrs. yers, Harmer, Clymer, Killinger, Storm, rawbridge, Packer, Ross, Taylor, Mcunkin and Albright.

The Recusant Irwin.

When the Committee on Ways and leans examined Mr. Irwin to-day, and he efused to testify, he was informed that he as discharged from custody on the charge f contempt for refusing to obey the subena of the committee, but he was requested to remain about the Capitol. ot that time and the adoption of the esolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms bring him before the bar of the House everal hours elapsed, and it was rumored -night that Mr. Irwin had taken advanage of this fact and had again departed. he only occasion for this rumor was in the act that instead of remaining in the apitol, as requested by the committee, Mr. Irwin took a carriage and ent to his room at Wormsley's. He is there to-night, but very sick, and his hysician says that it will be dangerous to ompel him to appear in the House to-morow, especially if there is to be an excited iscussion on the right of the House to ommit, such as occurred to-day. There s authority for the statement that, while r. Irwin has declined to name the parties whom he gave the money, the committee has sufficient information to know whom to summon, and will continue the vestigation. But they felt that it ould be a bad precedent to permit a recusant witness to testify, and hence they ecided upon his arrest and the enforcement of the rule upon him. It is understood that when the witness appears to-morrow, Mr. Butler will make the same oint that he made to-day, that the House s no jurisdiction of the case. It was beieved that Mr. Butler wants to test the question when the witness is present to-morow, that there was no opposition to the ote to-day which passed the resolution.

ASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1874.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has issued his proclamation commanding all turbulent and disorderly persons in Warren county, Mississippi, to avoid the transgression of the laws and to repair to their respective abodes within five days.

SECOND ARKANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided to report a resolution declaring Snyder, the Republican sitting member from the Second Arkansas district, entitled to his seat and dismissing the contest of Bell for the same.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Middle States, increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature, falling barometer and light rain or snow. For the Ohio valley, generally cloudy weather, light rains, southeast winds, no decided change in temperature and falling, followed by rising barometer.

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn to-morrow until January 7.

Joseph Knowles, senior publisher of the Providence *Journal* since 1838, died in that city yesterday morning.

The report of the hanging of George N. Irkan by vigilants in Washington, Iowa, proves to have been unfounded.

Disraeli's health has so much improved at it is thought he will be ready for the ork of the coming session of Parliament.

The steamers Necker, from Bremen; otterdam, from Rotterdam, and Baltic, om Liverpool, have arrived at New ork.

Robert Bonner has bought from Richard miston, of Lexington, Ky., his famous ree-year-old mare, Lady Stout, for twenive thousand dollars.

Louis Jorgensen, Generalissimo of the nights Templar of the State of Illinois, ed at Cairo yesterday, and will be buried Thursday with Masonic honors.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says is reported there that the Mormons in e United States purpose to found colonies Mexico, with the intention of emigrang from Utah.

The St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* pubshes a letter from the Secretary of the xecutive Committee of the Indianapolis ndependent party, containing the prediction that Judge Kelley will come out enly for that party before the winter is er.

A suit was entered in the courts of Lexgton, Ky., on Saturday, for the recovery 26,000 shares of the stock of the Big tudy Railroad, and valued at $230,000 by e city of Lexington, and the counties of ayette, Clark and Montgomery, Ky., on ccount of alleged fraud in obtaining subcriptions.

A fire occurred at Petersburg, Pike county, Ind., at one o'clock Sunday morning, hich consumed the dwellings of Charles sborn senior and junior. The former, a eteran of the war of 1812, was so badly urned that he has since died. He was venty-six years old, and was one of the oneers of Pike county.

Two men undertook to rob the house of a an in Montgomery county, while his wife as alone there. At first they wanted to me in, but she would not let them, and ey broke down the door to find he, waiting them with a club. She knocked em both on their heads until their senses parted, after which she tied their hands, d in that condition handed them over justice. And yet women are denied the ght of suffrage.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is always rictly pure, and also put up full weight. costs no more than impure baking powrs, of light or short weight.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1874.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Read twice and placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, if possible.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river. Placed on the calendar.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Morton to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners by the qualified voters, instead of having them appointed by the President.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill was too much burdened with details which would be a hindrance to those called upon to construe it. He did not know why it was that the people of the District of Columbia were to be deprived of the right of suffrage.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the amendment of Mr. Morton, and deprecated the attempt to make a party measure of the bill.

Mr. LOGAN favored the amendment, and agreed with the Senator from California (Sargent). He said he believed the District would be much better governed if allowed to elect a Mayor and Council, as was the case in former years, than it would be under this bill.

Mr. FLANAGAN favored the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), and said, as a representative of the South, he would cordially support it.

Mr. MERRIMON obtained the floor to address the Senate on the District bills, but yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to vote on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Holman, as follows:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or preparing to engage in public or private enterprises; and that all appropriations from the public treasury ought to be limited, at this time, to such amounts only as should be imperatively required by the public.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution—yeas 149, noes 75 —not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report of the refusal of Richard B. Irwin to answer certain questions put to him respecting the distribution by him of the $750,000 received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to aid in the procuring of an additional subsidy for the China mail service.

The stenographic report of Irwin's examination having been read, Mr. DAWES moved the adoption of an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody Richard B. Irwin and bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

A long and somewhat technical discussion ensued as to the power of the House to punish for contempt, in the course of which, Mr. BUTLER characterized Congressional investigations as mere "mud machines." He argued that the House might just as well condemn a recusant witness to torture and the thumb screw, as to assume the power to punish him by committing him to jail.

At last the discussion closed, and the order was asked for by Mr. DAWES was made, without a division of the House.

Mr. DAWES then called up the resolution for adjournment over the Christmas holidays—from Wednesday, 23d of December, to Tuesday, 5th of January. Adopted —yeas, 121, nays 93.

Adjourned.

THE JAPAN.

Latest News of the Burnt Steamer—Several Hundred Passengers Unaccounted for—The Captain and Most of the Crew Safe.

HONG KONG, December 21.—The captain and several more of the crew and passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan have arrived here. The following yet remain to be heard from: R. M. Tindell, cabin passenger, one steerage passenger, Surgeon Gale, several of the crew, and 400 Chinese. The steamer was first discovered on fire about eleven o'clock Thursday night, the fire being over the boilers. The vessel was then 150 miles from Hong Kong. After two hours spirit ed efforts to get the fire under control, the captain decided to abandon the vessel, and Friday morning all hands were transferred to boats. They remained about the vessel until noon of that day, when all proceeded for Swatow. The mails were not saved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1874.

NEW SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

A new civil suit has been commenced against Wm. M. Tweed, in which Edward Marrener is joined as defendant, on behalf of the city to recover from both $550,000, alleged to have been fraudulently charged by Marrener for supplies to the street department, and fraudulently certified to by Tweed, as Deputy Street Commissioner, for payment. There are thirty-one bills of Marrener's alleged in the complaint to be in this category.

IRWIN'S TESTIMONY.

The full testimony of Irwin, relative to the Pacific Mail subsidies is made public, and makes about eight columns. The testimony embraces two letters to Irwin from A. B. Stockwell, President of the company. In the first letter, checks to the amount of $500,000 were enclosed, to be used in payment of Irwin's services if the bill was passed and approved. In the second, President Stockwell inclosed four checks for $100,000 each, and requested that two of the former checks (amounting to $250,000), should be returned to him. Irwin testified that he did not return the first checks. He was engaged in this special business during each of the sessions of 1869-70, 1870-1, and 1871-2. Irwin testified that the whole amount received by him from the company was $750,000, and that Stockwell acted in the matter under orders and by authority of the Board of Directors.

FOREIGN NEWS—BY CABLE.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 21.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 21.—Steamships City of Brooklyn and England, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do, 1867, 107; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 103. New York Central 93; Erie 25; do preferred 42. Tallow 48s@48s 3d. Refined petroleum 9@9¼d. Turpentine 28s 3d.

PARIS, December 21.—Rentes 61 francs 14½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7 7/16@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 2,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s@28s 6d. Lard 65s.

STATE NEWS.

Diptheria is doing its fatal work in Pottstown.

The Cameron Coal Company has suspended operations.

An old lady died in Oil City, a few days ago, at the age of 101 years.

A Berks county church is getting up a "sour kraut orphans' bazaar."

Cheeky. A Bloomsburg thief recently robbed the Sheriff's hen roost.

From a tableaux entertainment, Norristown ladies recently realized $221 50 for the Centennial fund.

Knock-downs and robberies are of frequent occurrence in Luzerne county, headquarters at Scranton.

James Babbitt, of Oaks Forest, Greene county, made fame and 427 horse-shoe nails in two hours, recently.

Norristown *Herald*: A queer old chap has nicknamed his daughter Misery, because she loves company.

Horse, sheep and chicken thieves cause much watchfulness on the part of farmers in the central and eastern counties.

The infant child of Mrs. Anstoke, of Lancaster, fell into a tub of hot water on the 17th inst., and was scalded to death.

What's the matter with the Smith family? There are sixty Millers and only fifty-eight Smiths set down in the Allentown directory.

A Philadelphia family born within sight of George's Hill, consists of seven living brothers and sisters, whose average age is eighty-one years.

The iron manufacturers of Philadelphia complain of the large amount of iron of Western manufacture thrown into the Eastern market at very low prices—prices below cost.

When Albert Brown, the negro murderer, in Bradford county, stood up for sentence, and was asked the usual questions, he said he desired to be hung August 28, at 10:30 A. M. sharp.

A HUMBUG PUNCTURED.

How "Katie King" Materialized—A Young Widow Driven by Poverty into the Practice of Deception—How She was Engaged—Preparations for Her Performance—The Cabinet Made Convenient—The Disappearing, Reappearing, and Levitation Explained—An Animated Bolster—A Convenient Window—The Faces at the Aperture—The Whole Modus Operandi of the Manifestations Explained.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 20th.]

That "Katie King," as presented for the last year at the Holmes' seances in this city was a being of flesh and blood, has been ascertained beyond a doubt, but who she was, how she was secreted in the houses, afterwards introduced into the cabinet, and so assisted as to leave it without being detected, has as yet been more or less a mystery. "Katie King," or rather the young woman who personated her, is a widow with a child, and a mother depending upon her for support. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holmes became acquainted with her at a boarding house, where they lived for some weeks subsequent to their advent in Philadelphia. About the time the Holmeses took possession of No. 50 North Ninth street, "Katie King" became unable to pay her board, and was finally reduced to such an extremity that she was absolutely penniless and almost without clothing. Finding that this was the case, her host sold what few effects she had left, and turned the woman into the street. In this condition she was promised assistance by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes provided she would enact the part of a materialized spirit in their cabinet seances. Although the proposition was revolting, she was forced to accept it, or see her child and mother suffer from hunger. The cabinet, which had been placed in one corner of the second-story front room, with one side against a door which opened into a bedchamber, was easily arranged so as to admit of ingress from the bedroom. The boards were all fastened with screws, and battens were placed outside and inside about two feet from the floor. It was an easy matter to take out one of the boards, and put in its place a duplicate so divided at the battins that the point of juncture could not be seen. The upper part of this board was firmly secured, but the lower portion was loosely fastened with two screws, while the other screw heads were "dummies." When it was thought a strict examination of the cabinet would be made the divided board could be taken out, and the original put back in its place. When the Katie King seances first began the gentleman who afterwards became so prominently connected with them, Dr. Child, of this city, was permitted to examine every nook and corner in the house. As he was for a time very skeptical on the question of materialization, the investigations were very thoroughly conducted. The visitors would then be congregated in the front room with the cabinet, and the door would be locked. "Katie King" would soon after enter the house from the street, make her way to the bed-room, assume her white dress, and with a small screw-driver take out the lower portion of the divided board. These preparations could not be heard on account of the singing and music-box noise, which was continually kept up. To enter the cabinet was then an easy task for Katie, and with a stool she could reach the rather high aperture. The disappearing and reappearing part of the phenomenon was accomplished by gradually lowering a black cloth over herself, and at the same time crouching back into the corner. The semi-darkness of the room, combined with the complete blackness of the inside of the cabinet, made this seeming impossible feat very simple. The levitation manifestation, or the suspension of her body in the air, was done by means of the stool, covered with a black cloth. As it was impossible to distinguish any color but white within the cabinet, the stool was, of course, invisible, and by stepping upon it very deliberately, and gradually raising herself, the young lady was enabled to present the appearance of being lifted from and suspended above the floor. At the close of the seance there was always a delay of about ten minutes between the time of the last appearance of Katie King, and the rapping of the knocks, which signified that no more were coming. During this time "Katie" would slip through the hole in the cabinet, screw on the loosened board, and gather her escape. Had the cabinet been taken apart at such a time the trick would have been discovered. It was taken to pieces after a similar seance, but by some means the Holmeses suspected that this would be done, and were prepared for it. A party of ten gathered in the room on this occasion, and Mrs. Holmes complained that she was feeling so unwell that her mediumistic power was very weak, consequently it would be necessary to hold a dark seance first. This was consented to; the lights were extinguished, not only in the room, but in the hall, and the dark seance began. As the dividing board had been taken from the cabinet it was impossible for Katie to enter in the usual manner, and she consequently came in through the door. This she could do under cover of the darkness, and as all hands were clasped, she safely crossed the room during the ringing of bells and the twanging of guitars and other accompaniments of dark seances. Once within the cabinet, she had only to arrange her white dress, put on a little extra powder, and she was ready to begin. A lamp was then dimly lighted and the usual manifestations were gone through with. Had the seance closed in the ordinary manner, Katie would have been found in the cabinet, but "John King," through Mr. Holmes, stated that if they would turn out the lights again for a few moments, it might give him strength to do some extra materializing. The lights were accordingly extinguished, thus enabling "Katie King" to come out of the cabinet and leave the room by the hall door. After "Katie" had made her escape, "John King" again asked for light, and for several moments all waited patiently for the manifestations promised. None came, however, as Mr. "King" explained that conditions were not right, and so the light was turned on, and the seance closed.

The ten persons who had witnessed the manifestation then took the cabinet to pieces, and as the original board had before been returned to its place, they of course found "no trap or trick of any kind." Had the investigators on that evening insisted on having but one dark seance they would never have signed the certificate which was there drawn up, for as the cabinet was on that evening virtually without a trap, Katie King having entered it through the door, under cover of darkness, she could have made her full escape except during the second dark seance, at the close of the evening's performance. This was almost the only occasion on which a Holmes could safely do so. This being granted, the witness stated that his wife had stolen the table, and had begged him not to "give her away." Mayor Fleming held the accused to answer at court.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Proposals for Self Improvement.

Having heard that, in view of the large number of unemployed young men now in the city, the Western University were proposing to offer a course of instruction for the benefit of such, we yesterday dispatched a reporter to the Chancellor's room, to learn the details of the scheme. In confirmation of what we had heard, Dr. Woods stated that the Faculty had unanimously resolved to offer their services gratuitously, so far as they might be demanded for the purpose mentioned.

Until it is ascertainad what exactly will meet the views of our ambitious young men, the precise features of the course cannot be determined. The Faculty do not wish to dictate terms; they want to lend their young fellow-citizens, in these times of enforced idleness and stringency, a hand of help. For this purpose they will be glad to form evening classes in such of the higher range of studies as there may be a demand for. Familiar lectures, with frequent questioning and open discussion, will probably be the most interesting and profitable. By way of suggestion, Chancellor Woods spoke of possible courses in political economy, covering the important subject of the relations of labor and capital, chemistry, physics, industrial drawing, some forms of the higher mathematics, history and English literature, though any other topic, interesting more especially to young mechanics, will be treated upon request.

In taking this step, involving, if the scheme goes into effect, no small amount of labor and some expense, the Faculty and Trustees feel that they are doing all that devolves upon them to enable our young men to vindicate their good name, and give to the public a refutation of the reproach that has been laid against them, that they are far behind those of other cities, and especially other active manufacturing cities, in the desire for self-improvement. It will depend entirely upon the response made by them whether these winter evenings shall be thus turned to the account of good learning, or run to waste in idleness and dissipation.

Chancellor Woods authorized us to invite all who would avail themselves of such advantages, entirely without cost to themselves, to send him by postal card their addresses, with a statement of the lines of study they would prefer. Students will require no text books. Classes will have three months, from January to April, for their courses, a period long enough, with skill on the part of the lecturer and diligence on the part of the pupils, to accomplish enough to give a new turn to a life-time. Dr. Woods' address is Western University, Pittsburgh.

THE MILITARY.

Gen. Pearson's Staff—Inspection.

The Sixth division of the National guard is to be reorganized and placed upon the best possible footing. The following is a complete list of the officers, all of whom will be fully uniformed and equipped:

Lieutenant Colonel James B. Moore, A. A. G.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hays, Division Inspector.

Major W. P. Hunker, Quartermaster.

Major W. H. Hastings, Commissary.

Major W. C. Moreland, Judge Advocate.

Aid-de-Camps—Majors Fred. B. Holmes, E. C. Negley, A. Pitcairn Hay, Joseph M. Steen, Clay Evans, Jacob H. Dickson, John A. Haymaker, Louis Hager and B. Gallisath.

The Third Brigade of Gen. Pearson's Division is under command of Gen. C. A. Miller, and consists of the Nineteenth Regiment, the Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Ketchy, and a new battery now being organized.

The Fourth Brigade consists of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Hill, the Eighteenth Regiment (Duquesne), Col. P. S. Guthrie, and Knapps battery, Capt. J. McGill.

The Greys will have a public inspection and review at City Hall, on Tuesday, January 26th, for which a number of invitations to ladies, will be issued. The Nineteenth Regiment will have an inspection at the same place on the 29th of January.

The Fourth Brigade will give exhibition drills each evening.

DEATH OF MR. SIMS.

Meeting of the Central Board—The Funeral.

The Central Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, to take action on the death of Mr. David Sims, late a member of the Board.

Mr. John Wilkinson, of the Lawrence district, was called upon to preside.

Mr. Thomas J. Craig, in a few well timed remarks, stated the object of the meeting and presented the resolutions printed below, which were unanimously adopted.

After some eulogistic remarks from members of the Board on the character of Mr. Sims, it was decided to proceed in a body to his late residence and attend the funeral.

Following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, This Board has learned with profound regret of the death of our late fellow member, David Sims therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death this Board has lost one of its most faithful and earnest members, one whose counsels were always cheerful when caused by illness or absence from the district.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased our sympathy for their great bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to enter these resolutions on the minutes, and to convey the same to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourns to attend in a body the funeral of deceased.

Larceny of a Table.

The Allegheny detectives, Scott and Swayne, yesterday arrested Mrs. Bach and her daughter, Mrs. Shannon, on a charge of stealing a marble-top table, the property of Dr. Goehring, in East Diamond. The table was missed from the Doctor's office some time ago, and the detectives discovered one answering the description of the stolen property in the house of the accused, on Second street, Allegheny. At the hearing this Doctor identified that table as resembled the one he lost, but he could not positively identify it. The husband of Mrs. Shannon, who has been separated from his wife for some time, came forward and asked permission to testify in the case. This being granted, the witness stated that his wife had stolen the table, and had begged him not to "give her away." Mayor Fleming held the accused to answer at court.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the deaths in that city, for the week ending last Saturday, as numbering twenty-five, the causes as follows: Typhoid fever, eight; scarlet fever, four; consumption, four; and one each of convulsions, dyptheria, old age, spasm, peritonitis, inanition, hydrocephalus, scarlitina and asphyxia. Of these there were under one year, five; between one and five, seven; between five and ten, two; between ten and twenty, seven; between twenty and thirty, nine; between thirty and forty, one; between fifty and sixty, three; between eighty and ninety, one. Total, twenty-five. Male, twelve; female, thirteen.

Granges in Pennsylvania.

Asa Bottles, General State Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, has been giving a series of public lectures in several of the adjoining counties. During the last three weeks he has held seventeen public meetings, and has organized fifteen subordinate granges of the order, viz: Six in Greene county, three in Fayette, three in Mercer, one in Lawrence, one in Beaver, and two in Erie. In January he proposes to visit and give public lectures in Allegheny, Washington and Westmoreland counties, giving an opportunity to organize a Grange after each lecture, if desired. There are now about five hundred Granges in the State of Pennsylvania, and about twenty thousand, with a membership of 2,000,000, in the United States.

A Thief Captured.

Officer Pat. Riley last night arrested a young man named Frank Holland, *alias* Hall, on a charge of larceny preferred by Michael Joice, a tavern keeper at the Point. It is alleged that the accused went into the bar-room during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and stole from a drawer a pistol and six dollars in cash. On the prisoner was found five dollars and forty-eight cents in money, the pistol, and several handkerchiefs marked with the names of "Charles McChesney" and "Polly." The accused was confined in the Central station-house for a hearing this morning.

The City Hall Clock.

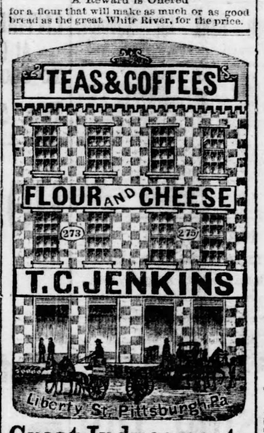
The new dial for the south side of the City Hall clock was placed in position last evening, and presented a very handsome appearance. Much to the gratification of the public generally, it shows very distinctly the hands and figures. The employees attached to the fire alarm telegraph have been at work for some time effecting this improvement, and Mr. John C. Brown put in the glass.

New Butter Store.
For a prime article of Butter, Fresh Eggs, Milk, Oysters or Poultry, go to
J. M. FULMERSON'S,
No. 17½ Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Look Out for Dealers
that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.
Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

A Reward is Offered
for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.



Great Inducements
FOR CASH
AND TO
PROMPT MEN,
ON
Flour and Groceries.
No Retail House connected.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN—Can from $3 to $7 per day. Apply at No. 31 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO GET their Photographs at BASSFORD'S, 10, sixth street. Prices reduced and satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO OIL MEN—TO EXCHANGE—For good producing interests in the lower oil field, Bradenlaus property in Philadelphia. Address J. C. JAMISON & CO., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding to take two Building Lots in Thirty-seventh Ward, to pay on contract of the buildings. For further particulars apply to W. H. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Feather of Tape's Patent, the best in the city. ETTY, MCKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 41 feet by 60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A, No. 6, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof vaults, gas fixtures, &c., suitable for insurance or other office; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and other improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented low to a good tenant, immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial Agent.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth Ward, convenient to Incline and city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—AN OSGOOD DREDGE—Machinery and Boat in perfect order. Apply to ISHAM JEWETT & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—THE COVINGTON WINDMILL—The best Windmill in Covington, Ky., offered for sale, or will sell a part interest, or join in a corporation company. For particulars address B. F. HOWELL, Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL MACHINERY—Priced to suit the times. Every Machine in good order. Send for Descriptive Circular and price list. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS EVERY way desirable for a capitalist or for large or small means, with from two to three thousand dollars, or good security. Enquire of HIRAM CLOSE, Monongahela House.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and C., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-Flue Boilers, 30 inches by 16 feet; Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power, one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. A. M. DERON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1873. Price, $120. If ordered, $20 may be sent with the order, and the balance collected on delivery. If sent by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 20 inches by 14 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspected, certificate with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good city or country property—A number of valuable and well located Lots near South Chicago, and in close proximity to the Calumet River and different lines of Railroad. These Lots are dry. The Calumet region is destined to be at an early day the manufacturing and commercial point of Chicago. For particulars apply to R. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, or FLAGG, DURANT & CO., 101 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 128 Acres, two miles of Baden Station, Beaver county; 20 Acres in fine Timber; new Frame House of 6 Rooms; large new Barn; first class Orchard; 300 rods of Stone Fence; nearly level; suits for Dairy Stock or Grain; well watered; Coal under it. Price $125 per Acre. Will exchange one-half for Allegheny property. Also, Indiana county, price $6,000, and a 250 Acre Farm in Tioga county, Pa., $9,000. For terms, &c., STEVENSON & WITTISH'S Real Estate Agency, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, near St. Clair Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
Tradesmen's Industrial Institute,
WILL MEET AT 3 O'CLOCK
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, December 22, 1874.
IN THE
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of adopting By-laws to govern the Association, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

DR. GEORGE WOODS,
Of the Western University, who has devoted much attention to the subject, will present some valuable thoughts and information bearing on the necessity for TECHNICAL EDUCATION in Pittsburgh.
It is expected also at this meeting to conclude a plan for securing the holding of an

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
To be conducted here during 1875, under the auspices of the Association.
The public are solicited to attend. A special invitation is extended to the members of the Chamber of Commerce to be present.

TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO LYCEUMS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.—RICHARD REALF, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, will make a limited number of engagements to deliver his Lecture on "Poetry," in contiguous localities. Terms moderate. Address this office. 17tsJ

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pa., Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

RELICIOUS.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING—For Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers, conducted by the Committee of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, TUESDAY, 22D, 7½ P. M. Subject: "Experiences, Needs and Hopes in Sabbath School Work."

CANDIDATES.

CITIZENS' CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the Twenty-third District,
Ald. A. BAILIE,
OF THE FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.
In accepting the call of the citizens, he recognize no political organization, clique or ring, but stand upon a Live protective tariff platform. 6

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

GEO. W. HASLETT
OFFERS TO HIS PATRONS AND FRIENDS
A MOST SUPERB COLLECTION OF
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Silver-Ware, Bronzes and Fancy Goods.
No. 78 SMITHFIELD ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

ELECTION NOTICES.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongah

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1874.

THE Chicago *Times* speaks of FERNANDO WOOD as "that courtly, white-moustached ramrod." There is no such thing as reverence left.

A COUPLE of low fellows have sent a threatening letter to Mayor STOKLEY, of Philadelphia, demanding work on penalty of death, and signing their screed "by order of the Secret Six." This is making six of one and half a dozen of the other.

COUNTERFEIT ten dollar notes on the Richmond, Ind., National Bank have been put into circulation in Toledo, O., and may find their way hither. Business men should look out for them. The bogus bill is not very well executed, and can be easily detected.

THE chivalry of the South was, in former times, manifested in whipping women and children and selling them for the vilest purposes: it now seeks for recognition in hunting children out of the public schools. The women-whippers retain all their old indignity and meanness.

THE business men of Chicago are considering the advisability of changing the pay-day of their employees from Saturday to Monday or Tuesday. It is a good idea. The arguments in favor of the adoption of a day in the early part of the week on which workmen should be paid, are cogent and powerful, and have often been set forth in these columns. It would be a good thing for the country if the change should become general.

IT IS a noteworthy fact that this fall and winter scarcely any of the banks west of Ohio have asked for accommodations of their New York correspondents. This unusual experience is probably to be accounted for mainly by the fact that the West has grown rich, and therefore has more capital of her own, but partly also by the fact that one effect of the panic was to change a great many country bank accounts from New York banks to Western ones.

THE Indian ejectment case, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, for a week past, came to a close yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants, as every one who read the published testimony supposed it would. Judge MCKENNAN charged the jury that unless it could be proven that the marriage of MOWRY was solemnized by a magistrate or clergyman, as required by the laws of Michigan, it was not a lawful marriage, and as that could not be proven, the case fell. There never has been in this country, so far as we know, a singe successful effort to obtain possession of large estates by those who had to sue to secure a recognition of their claims to heirship; and this case is no exception to the rule.

THERE is no such thing as satisfying the Democrats in Congress. Cutting down the appropriations for next year twenty-five millions does not please them; the agreement of the Republicans upon a Financial bill does not gratify them; and a refusal to adjourn over the Christmas holidays affords them no pleasure. What they want is a good, round defalcation—one for a million or two. *That* would make their eyes glisten; and nothing short of that will relieve their surcharged souls. If they do not soon discover some great governmental crime they will wring their hands in despair. If they fail to find one, we venture to suggest that there is an old defalcation of over a million, committed by one SWARTWOUT, in New York. They might unearth that, in default of a later one, or they might try their hands on a long unsettled account of a former Democratic postmaster in the same city. Both affairs will well repay their investigation.

IN ONE of LEVER's Irish novels mention is made of a priest who said to some of "the boys" that he hoped they would never think of such a thing as putting TIM HOOLAHAN's wagon up on top of his barn. It was very wrong, and they must not think of it. Such an idea, probably, had not occurred to them before, but the bare suggestion was enough. Next morning TIM found his wagon in the elevated position suggested. This trait of human nature seems to have been in the mind's eye of the Iowa Judge at Des Moines, who, in sentencing a murderer to imprisonment for life, took occasion to say:

As much as I deprecate lynching, and the terrible work of mobs, which ought to be discountenanced and opposed by all good men, yet they have often been resorted to under a similar state of things that must have existed in this city; and sometimes bands of desperadoes have never been broken up except by the action of vigilance committees. It is not the greatest wonder in the world that there was some talk of such a thing in this case.

Of course, with such an encouraging indication from the bench, the Des Moines people were not slow in getting up a mob to hang this murderer. They did it; and the Judge who talked in this style is as responsible for their action as the men who took part in it.

ROBERT DALE OWEN admits that he has been deceived and imposed upon by the KATIE KING spiritual manifestations, but felicitates himself that none of the many other cases detailed by him in his books or communications to the Press have been questioned or exposed. He therefore concludes they are unquestionable. It has not occurred to Mr. OWEN, that, if he was so grossly imposed upon by the HOLMSES in the KATIE KING case, he might have been likewise imposed upon in the other cases. The KATIE KING trick has been exposed; the others have not been; but the fact that the latter have not been exposed does not prove that they were not tricks of the very same description. The HOLMESES kept up their imposture over six months without being detected, and were caught, finally, only through the interposition of an incredulous unbeliever in Spiritualism. So far as Mr. OWEN and Dr. CHILD are concerned, it is fair to infer that their eyes would never have been opened through any act of their own; and it is also fair to presume that if the other spiritual phenomena detailed by Mr. OWEN had been subjected to the scrutiny which detected the KATIE KING fraud they, too, would have been found equally unworthy of credence.

BISMARCK VICTORIOUS.

While the cable dispatch may be correct enough in stating that "the sentence of Count ARNIM *embodies* no dishonor," it can hardly be true that the Count has not been more or less dishonored by trial and conviction. He is acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, that is, of fraudulently appropriating and applying to his own use documents intrusted to his care, but he is found guilty of neglecting to return, when asked for, the papers in question. And this offense is thought so serious as to demand the punishment of its perpetrator, by way of "example." If the perpetrator happened to be a clerk or other subordinate member of the civil service, the sentence would doubtless seem light and almost insignificant, but as the person made an example of is the most distinguished German diplomatist, and besides a member of one of the most powerful noble houses in Prussia, the sentence bears a very different aspect. Technically he is not degraded, being allowed to retain his titles of dignity, but really he has received a stigma which can never be effaced. It is, moreover, unlikely that the Count's acquittal on the graver charges will be accepted by the great public as entirely establishing his innocence. The verdict found was probably the verdict desired and pressed by the prosecution, and a numerous party may be expected to take for granted that more might have been proved, if it had been deemed necessary or desirable to prove more. But even if this ordinary tendency in the case of trials involving partisan issues should not become apparent, it is safe to assume that a statesman or diplomatist cannot be subjected to such an ordeal as Count ARNIM has undergone, without being injured, for a time at least, in reputation and influence. A good many political opponents, if no others, will continue to believe him guilty of the acts with which he was charged or of which he was suspected. They will believe that he did engage in far-reaching intrigues to thwart the policy of his official chief and to obtain higher place and power for himself. They will believe that he did take advantage of his official position and information to make money; publishing rumors by which the funds were depressed and then contradicting the rumors when by purchase he had made a rise in the funds useful to himself. To think evil is so agreeable to multitudes that neither political antagonism nor the antipathy of caste nor frequent emphatic assertion of belief by important persons is needed to start and sustain such suspicions. When political antagonism, caste antipathy and strong assertion all combine to stigmatize a person whose position exposes him to temptation, the person must be transparently innocent if he is not held guilty by vast numbers.

On the other hand, Count ARNIM will not suffer for lack of partisans. If the influence of aristocracy and wealth could have availed to save him from prosecution and punishment, he would never have been tried. His relatives and family connections among the great are numerous and powerful, and, if reports be true, the Prussian nobility in general have regarded him with a degree of affectionate pride as a fine specimen of their order, as one who proved practically that a nobleman may be equal to the highest positions in the State. There seems also no reason for doubt that for a good while intriguers have been on foot, shared in by important members of the aristocracy, with the view of giving Count ARNIM a controlling influence in the Imperial cabinet. Of this scheme the chief purpose was supposed to be the removal of BISMARCK. And if any reliance may be placed in Berlin gossip, no less exalted a person than the Empress AUGUSTA has given this scheme her sympathy and aid, or has even been its concoctor and manager. The story goes that since some time she has not been "on speaking terms" with the great Chancellor, and longs above all things to drive him into retirement. One reason assigned for Her Majesty's dislike is jealousy. Like some other Prussian queens she loves political influence, which she thinks she might have if the Emperor's principal advisor were a less domineering and absolute gentleman than BISMARCK. In order to gain her ambitious ends it is asserted that she has not only formed connections with the ultramontane party, but has used Russian influence to cause alienation between the Emperor and his Chancellor. Count ARNIM also is said to have been one of her instruments, her willing instrument, one may fancy, and to have made her the despository of those missing documents the recovery of which has seemed so important to BISMARCK. If there is any truth in these statements which have repeatedly appeared in the German press, the convicted Count will have powerful patronage in the attempt to overcome the blight just cast upon his fortunes.

In the meantime BISMARCK has completely triumphed over his high placed enemies, and seems more firmly seated in his position than ever. A few days ago the Reichstag, taking umbrage at the arrest of one of its members, Herr MAJUNKE, on account of an article that appeared in his newspaper, the *Germania*, passed a resolution in condemnation of the act. The resolution declared the need of an amendment to the Constitution to secure the freedom of deputies from arrest during the sessions of the parliament. BISMARCK choosing to interpret the adoption of this resolution as a vote of want of confidence, gave in his resignation to the Emperor. But the Emperor peremptorily refused to accept it, and the Reichstag took advantage of an early opportunity, by a large majority, to pass a resolution which amounted to a vote of confidence. The cloud vanished, the whole difficulty was removed, BISMARCK resumed his place on the ministerial bench, and the state machine could go on undisturbed.

Germans are by no means blind to the fact that in this affair of Herr MAJUNKE the Reichstag does not appear in a very dignified or advantageous light. It was clearly right in protesting against the arrest, and when in resentment at the boldness of the majority, the Minister resigned, their action in appeasing him seems hardly the thing for independent legislators to do. But, as a local German contemporary remarks, the members of the Reichstag know very well that in the new empire many things are as yet in a state of transition, and need the strong hand of the Chancellor in order to become really consolidated institutions. Members, therefore, subordinate their own will to the will of BISMARCK in cases in which, to nations long familiar with parliamentary government, it appears scarcely consistent with self-respect to do so. It must be remembered that real parliamentary life did not exist in Germany before 1867. Probably, also, in so readily offering his resignation, BISMARCK wished to show conclusively the falsehood of recent reports of his loss of influence. Certainly the result brilliantly justified his confidence.

ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The election in the old Twenty-third Congressional district for a successor to Hon. E. MCJUNKIN, takes place to-day. Hon. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler county, is the Republican candidate, and as he is honest, capable and faithful, the Republicans north of the Allegheny river should come up as one man to-day, to his support. There are two good reasons why they should do so. The first is that Mr. THOMPSON is in all respects worthy of their support: and the second is that this is a good opportunity for the Republicans of that portion of our county to show that they still live, and were not wiped out by the November elections.

There two or three independent candidates running, but neither of them has any advantage of Mr. THOMPSON in a comparison between them, and neither of them is running on Republican grounds. Mr. THOMPSON will receive the bulk of the vote in Butler and Armstrong counties, and any vote given to these volunteer candidates will simply be thrown away. The only safe thing for a Republican to do is to vote for the Republican candidate. He is running as a party man, and a vote for him means something, while a vote for any of the others simply means nothing.

We urge, therefore, upon our Republicans friends in the Twenty-third district the necessity of making a strong rally in Mr. THOMPSON's behalf. They owe it to themselves to make an effort to-day, that may go far toward determining their future prospects.

Coal in Colorado.

The probable area of coal lands in Colorado is 100,000 square miles, a larger space than the six New England States. The ascertained area of lands abounding in coal is somewhat less than that of the State of Connecticut. Of fifteen mines working, one near Erie, the Boulder Valley mine, works about one hundred men, taking out about two hundred and fifty tons per day, the miners, working by the piece, averaging daily wages of five dollars each. The vein, worked at from five to fifty feet below the surface of the earth, is now nine feet thick. The year's yield of the mine mentioned above reaches 250,000 tons, worth at least $1,000,000.

VERILY, the way of the transgressor is hard. W. Edward Scott, *alias* A. M. Hurd, a nobby young man, was convicted at Cleveland, last week, of obtaining money from the public on false pretenses as a newspaper agent, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and imprisonment at hard labor in the workhouse for sixty days. Scott traveled through the country representing himself to be the agent of a number of leading newspapers, and took subscriptions at a ridiculously low figure from people verdant enough to listen to him. He was arrested at Columbus, O., at the instance of the publishers of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and taken to the latter city for trial. From papers found upon his person it was ascertained that he had operated in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the newspaper line, and that he had been connected with other swindling transactions.

A propos of the fuss which is being made just now about a prodigious invention for indicating the votes in the French Assembly, by means of electricity and an appropriate connection between the seat of each member and the Speaker's desk, the contrivance, in its entirety, is nothing more nor less than an invention completed a dozen years ago by a Brooklyn citizen, Mr. Chas. Tumbverson, who, lacking the means to press it upon the proper parties, has thus been superseded by an inventor in another country, after the lapse of ten years.

A wealthy citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, has just given $100,000 for the establishment of an industrial school in that city for the free instruction of both boys and girls in the business avocations of life, agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Beer is King of England. Two thousand ministers, including Episcopal and Roman Catholic clergy, lately held a conference in Manchester to consider questions relating to the evil of drunkenness as affecting religion and morals.

The Maine fish commissioners say that unless measures are taken at once for the preservation of land-locked or fresh water salmon, they are likely to become extinct.

The only country from which emigration has increased, since 1873, is Russia, consisting of Mennonites.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

England complains that she is undersold in iron by Belgium and France.

There seems but small hope for transportation schemes in the present Congress.

What a pity it is that Eli Perkins hasn't brains enough to recognize his own idiocy.

The Society of Pioneers, a San Francisco organization of argonauts, is in a bitter quarrel.

"Brooklyn is a city of homes and churches and moral examples."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

And moral muck-heaps.

California claims that the present year has been the best, financially, which her people have ever known.

Out in Kansas and Nebraska the wheat crop was so abundant and cheap that farmers are fattening hogs with it.

Trade is now better at Richmond, Va., than it has been since the beginning of the war, nearly fifteen years ago.

The Salt Lake *News* estimates the number of polygamists in Utah at 1,000 men, 3,000 women and 9,000 children.

Kentucky raised a thousand tons of hemp this year, and thus the political situation in that State is not without its promise.

The *Courier-Journal* has a capacity for getting mad that would suffice a paper of three times its intellectual size and weight.

Just now the St. Louis *Dispatch* would seem to be congulating all the vicious elements in its nature and coughing them up.

The estimated value of the lumber now on hand in the country is $210,000,000, not including the large investments in pine lands.

The sophomorical character of many of the New York *Tribune's* editorials would not do injustice to any amount of inexperience.

The agents of eighty thousand English laborers have just arrived in Mobile, Alabama, on a prospecting tour through the South.

And now Chicago is ambitious to become "the bullion city of the Eastern slope," through the agency of its silver-smelting works.

That Brooklyn arena for the slaughter of reputations, in which wild beasts work their will upon each other, will soon be flung open.

There are yet standing in Maine, 1,500,000,000 feet of pine timber, while the growth of hemlock and spruce is said to be almost inexhaustible.

When Timely Topics is incensed, a hogshead of soothing syrup has no more effect upon him than croton oil upon a graven image.

There are eight metals—indium, vanadium, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, uranium, osmium, and iridium—more valuable than gold.

Smart and Steele are the suggestive names of the editors and proprietors of a new Democratic paper just started at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

General Banks says that "what the South most needs just now is the chance to reform itself." The inclination to do so, he should have said.

There are 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at New York, which is three times as much as there has been at the close of navigation since 1871.

Mr. Jack Frost has been appropriately selected as one of the regatta committee of the Hudson river Ice Yacht Club, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

The great railway lines running eastward from Chicago have agreed upon a reduction of their local passenger fares from three and a half to three cents per mile.

A Chicago shirt dealer has given up coaxing and taken to bullying the public to trade with him. A big placard in front of his store reads, "Buy or I will bust."

The "Good Samaritans" of Chicago are again at war, and the police have again been called upon to preserve the peace. The Magdalens should try to reform them.

Estimating the immediate average gain to the country of each immigrant at one hundred and fifty dollars, the loss in the falling off from 1873 to 1874 amounts to $18,900,000.

"As a simple and unadulterated cowyard," say the St. Paul papers, "there isn't a city on the globe that begins to equal our own." And yet the inhabitants seem quite at home.

Lumber is second only to iron among our industries, employing about 200,000 men, to whom are paid $100,000,000 in yearly wages. The capital invested is nearly $150,000,000.

A "big thing." The Purchasing Committee of the New Jersey State Library Commissioners actually purchased five new books for the State Library during the last month.

Warm remembrance. The Navajo Indians of New Mexico presented President Grant with a variegated blanket of their own manufacture, on taking leave of him the other day.

The gold value of the foreign imports at New York, in November, including specie, was almost exactly the same as for the same month last year, being $24,256,272, against $24,151,411.

Our light house system comprises 633 light houses and lighted beacons, 25 light ships, 40 fog signals, operated by steam or hot-air engines, 346 day or unlighted beacons and 2,865 buoys.

At the headquarters of the human hair trade in Germany, dealers are reserving choice samples for exhibition at our Centennial. The rarest color and the most prized is a pale gold.

Jerusalem can hardly be called a "happy home," just now. During the past year, one hundred murders have been committed there, but not one of the offenders has been punished.

PERSONAL.

Charlotte Cushman has cancelled her San Francisco engagement, and a paper in that city declares that the malignant cancer with which she is suffering must ere long cause her death.

Ben Butler has been called a good many hard names in the course of his career, but it was reserved for *Y Drych*, a New York Welsh paper, to apply to him the willing epithet of "Ymddangosodd y Cad Butler."

A letter passed through the Detroit post-office the other day, bearing the following superscription: "To the Fat Kuss what eddits the Pontyac weekly *Gazette* and sent me a dunnin letter in a envelope he stole from Pontyac, Michigan."

A young girl has just left Portland, Oregon, on a curious errand. When three years old she was given away, to be returned, if living, at eighteen. She reached that age four years ago, and had just learned that her parents are in Florence, Italy. She has gone after them. In her separation she has been in Germany, England, India, Australia, China, and America in a circus troupe. She was in a printing office in Portland.

A Presbyterian missionary in India has just passed to his reward, having, in the dusk of evening, been mistaken by his own servant for a thief, and plentifully peppered with small shot. His fellow-missionaries shed a tombstone on his grave, bearing the touching, but somewhat equivocal, inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the reverend et cetera, et cetera. He translated the Holy Scriptures into Pasuno, and was shot by his own domestic. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Many of our readers who witnessed the "Congress of Nations" at the Hippodrome, while it was performing here, no doubt admired the pretty little girl who occupied the post of Queen of the Lilliputs. This child, whose name was Minnie Hogle, and who was but four years of age, died on Tuesday, suddenly, to the deep sorrow of the entire company. "Little Minnie," as she was familiarly called, while Mr. Barnum was performing at Cincinnati, accompanied Messrs. Donaldson and Thomas on a balloon ascension, and insisted upon staying with the former gentleman in the ring above the basket. When the balloon had reached an altitude of a mile, Minnie desired to get down into the basket. There was no other way than for Mr. Donaldson to lay flat and hold the child suspended in mid-air until Mr. Thomas could grasp her. This was accomplished safely, and witnessed by the immense crowd, which stood horror-stricken at the intrepid performance.

There are a good many funny things on the files of the Civil Service examiners at Washington. For instance, two candidates for $1,600 a year in the Treasury, recently said that George Washington discovered America; another, to the question, "Who were the two noted Polish generals in the American Revolution?" answered promptly, "Cromwell and Lafayette." A young lady modestly replied, when asked what clerical experience she had had, "Very little, as she joined the church only last week." A letter came from a widow delightfully original on the points of punctuation and spelling, asking for two places—one for herself, one for her daughter. Her husband had been "flag-carrier" for his regiment. Sometimes he wore a belt with a socket in it, she said, and sometimes he didn't. And the times he didn't brought on inflammation of the pit of his stomach, in consequence of which he died. On this glorious career she based her claim, and defiantly asked if any one could make a better show.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF ANDREW HULL FOOTE, Rear Admiral of U. S. Navy. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. With Portrait and Illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The verdict seems to be universal by the press, that Prof. Hoppin has used wise discretion in the preparation of the Life of Admiral Foote. Fortunately his brilliant career had fewer flaws than is too frequently seen in men occupying high positions in Government service. The professor has faithfully fulfilled his promise to write a "plain, straightforward story." Admiral Foote descended from noble ancestors, and in his sixteenth year, in 1822, he entered the navy, and spent an active and useful life in the service. During the Rebellion he performed signal service, while in command of the Western naval operations, and was finally disabled at Fort Donaldson. While on his way to assume command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, he died in New York. He was a man of sturdy piety, and practical in what he professed wherever he was found. He was a man of prayer, and believed in its efficacy even to govern the results of war. It is recorded that the Sunday previous to the victory at Fort Henry, going to the Presbyterian church at Cairo, Ill., and finding a congregation but no preacher, he ascended the pulpit and preached an effective sermon from the words: "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." His great services in the introduction of total abstinence in the navy, and his efforts to secure proper legislation to increase this reform, are matters of history. In many other respects he did great good in his exalted position. It is a work well worthy to occupy a place in every library, and its reading will be salutary, especially to young men.

LATIN HYMNS, with English Notes. For use in Schools and Colleges. By F. A. March, L.L.D., Professor of Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The question whether the Latin hymns of the fathers or the Augustan odes are better for educational purposes, is attracting attention, and the solution will appear probably in the near future. Through the generous liberality of Mr. Benjamin Douglas, Lafayette College is honored with making the experiment, and Prof. March is to edit the series. This is the first volume of the series. There are thirty-seven hymns, ranging from Hilary to Luther. We give the first stanza of Gladstone's translation of Toplady's "Rock of Ages," for the benefit of those who can appreciate it:

Iesus, pro me perforatus,
Condar intra tuum latus,
Tu per lymphan profluentem,
Tu per sanguinem tepentem,
In peccata mi redimula,
Tolle culpam, sordes munda.

Prof. March is admirably fitted for this work, and through his untiring industry three other volumes of the series are now in press. The excellent notes appended facilitate the use of the work.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA—PART I. On the plan of Dr. William Smith's "Principia Latina." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

We have embodied in this new French course a grammar, delectus and exercise book with vocabularies. Upon this plan of the work the student is familiarized with the application and use, without confusing or discouraging him with the difficulties of the language. It combines all the excellencies of other systems, and simplifies the study of the language, so that beginners can acquire an accurate knowledge of it. The system of study is all that is claimed. Other books on this course will follow this to complete the series.

POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. By Charles Nordhoff, author of "California for Health, Pleasure and Residence," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Every person who has taken the trouble to read this excellent work acknowledges that Mr. Nordhoff has performed his promise faithfully to explain the "limits of liberty, law and government, and human rights." The object of the author was to educate his son in the duties of citizenship, and in writing the work the subject enlarged into its present form. It presents the fundamental principles of our Government, and every distinctive feature is simplified so that young persons are permanently benefited. We most heartily agree with the author, that "free government is a political application of the theory of life; that at the base of the republican system lies the Golden Rule; and that to be a good citizen of the United States one ought to be imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and to believe in and act upon the teachings of Jesus."

HAZEL BLOSSOMS. By John G. Whittier. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

The widely known reputation of Mr. Whittier insures a host of readers of all his publications. This collection of poems, which have appeared through various channels the past year or two, are worthy of his great fame; and several of the poems were received with marks of special favor. The ode on "Summer," so fine in tone, gentle and sweet spirited; the "Prayer of Agassiz" was worthy of that Christian philosopher. The ballads of "John Underhill," "Sea Dream," will be remembered. The rare nine poems of his deceased sister, Elizabeth H. Whittier, appended, which show much poetic talent, and indicate his loving spirit in associating her poetry in the same covers with his own verse. This book is a seasonable one for a holiday gift.

THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE. By J. G. Holland. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

This is a remarkable poem, and the more prized because it is written in the interest of a pure Christianity, and is devoid of the mawkish sentimentalism so rife in the poetry of the day. There is loftiness of tone, purity of style, sweetness and deliciousness in the poetry, which commends itself to the lovers of genuine versification. The story, in brief, is, a Northern minister marries a Southern woman and instals her in his manse, and the various phases of their home life are delicately woven in verse. When the rebellion took place the minister entered the army as a Colonel, and was brought home fatally wounded. A brother of the wife, from the Confederate army, also in a dying condition, had been nursed by her for some time, concealed in the manse. The final scene is portrayed with consummate skill, and shows the poetic power of Mr. Holland, in the death of the two soldiers in each other's arms. It is a very suitable gift book.

SONGS OF MANY SEASONS. 1862–1874. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $2 00.

Perhaps no living poet has been so honored to commemorate great occasions in verse as Mr. Holmes, and no person has performed the duty so well. His poetry has the clear ring and indicates that he is a genuine poet. He is emphatically the poet of occasions, as the volume amply indicates. It consists largely of odes, songs, and memorial hymns for high days and holidays, festivals, friends. The poems are quite varied, but all indicate the scholarly culture of the author. In every form of versification Mr. Holmes is high toned and every whit a poet. The following, "Opening the Window," gives a specimen of this excellent work:

Thus I left the sash so long
Shut against the flight of song:
All too late for such excuse—
Lo, my captive rhymes are loose!

Rhymes, that, flitting through my brain,
Beat against my window pane,
Some with gaily-colored wings,
Some, alas! with venomed stings.

Shall they bask in sunny rays?
Shall they feed on sugared praise?
Shall they stick with tangled feet
On the critic's poisoned sheet?

Are the outside winds too rough?
Is the world not wide enough?
Go, my winged verse, and try—
Go, like Uncle Toby's fly!

THE EMIGRANT'S STORY, and Other Poems. By J. T. Trowbridge. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. $1 50.

Mr. Trowbridge is a favorite poet, as well as prose writer, of great merit. "The Emigrant's Story" is picturesque, and reveals the hidden difficulties of frontier life. It is a poem full of tender passages and heart revelations. There are twenty small poems, varied in character, but all demonstrating the scholarly abilities of the author. The closing part—"The Story of Columbus: Told to the Young," gives an interesting picture in verse of the history of Columbus, which will be richly relished for its daintiness. The volume is seasonable as a gift book.

An iron bolt, half an inch thick and one and one-half inches long, with a nut of the same metal attached, was found, the other day, imbedded in a piece of solid rock at Wyandotte, Kansas, and the puzzle is how it ever got there.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, ILL., NO. 28 DEARBORN STREET, December 16, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until, and opened at, 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, January 15, 1875, for the transportation of Government Troops and Supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T. (as principal starting point), and Fort Benton, M. T., and separate proposals will also be received for transportation between Bismarck (at the N. P. R. R. crossing of Missouri river), or Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., as principal starting point, and Fort Benton, from March 20th to October 31st, 1875.

Each proposal must be in duplicate and be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

List of specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, form of Contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of Proposal, can be had by application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; or Sioux City, Iowa. Proposals will be entertained unless accompanied by, and based upon, the list of specifications, requirements and form of contract referred to.

Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bid, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects proposed to him.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate for supplying the Troops at this Post with FRESH BEEF for six months, commencing the 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1875, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M., DECEMBER 28TH, 1874.

The names of two reliable bondsmen will be required with the proposals.

The Beef must be of the best quality, from the highest grade of Cattle—Necks, Shanks and Suet excluded, and is subject to inspection by the proper Agent of the Subsistence Department.

All further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 21, 1874.

The shortest day of the year has been amply long for the transaction of the business that has come up for consideration in banking circles. Business men are getting shape for the usual January settlements, and new transactions are few and far between. The demand for money remains about as usual, borrowers in good standing having no reason to complain.

The gold market shows so few changes, that for purposes of speculation there is nothing in it, and as far as it affects the general trade contracts of the country, the quotations are as stable and reliable as if at par. Governments are very strong, '67's selling up to 120¾, notwithstanding the predicted influx of bonds from Europe; new 5's at 113¼ are above par in gold, after deducting the accrued interest. The stock market shows a sharp decline, lead by Pacific Mail, which opened at 36½, fell off to 35¾, and rallied to 34¾, caused by the losses of the company and the developments at Washington; Wabash fluctuated rapidly, opening at 24 and declining to 22¾.

Of the movement in this stock our correspondent writes:

Early in the day a broker was conspicuous for buying a large amount of Wabash, which was construed into the supposition that the bear clique were covering their shorts. So on far Wabash sold up to 26¾ it was rumored that the large purchases of this stock were made for this broker's own account, and as the stock began to advance further it created some alarm, and on his being requested to give up responsible brokers he was compelled to suspend. The greatest excitement has been produced, and the stock sold down to 21¾. In the midst of this tumult, the announcement was made that the Pacific Mail Company had lost another large steamer, the "Japan," 4,500 tons burden, which added to the general feeling of uneasiness, and a slight decline in Pacific Mail stock, as the ship was insured for over $750,000, and it was only reckoned as being worth $5,0000 in the Company's assets.

Our dispatches this morning give an outline of a plan for reaching a specie basis, which has been agreed upon in caucus, and which, it is believed, will pass the Senate and receive the approval of the President. It differs from the suggestions of the President in that he recommended a free banking after a specie basis has been reached, while the plan under consideration makes the first step in the process the adoption of a free banking law, open to all individuals and associations, without limitation of capital. The second part of the programme, to retire the greenback issue of notes until they reach $300,000,000, is in accordance with the suggestions of the Comptroller of the Currency. In his report to Congress he says: "If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal tender notes and for the issue of national bank notes as needed, in place thereof, when the amount of legal tender should be reduced to, say $300,000,000, the legal tender notes would then be in demand; and in proportion as they are reduced in amount the demand for them would increase, until, finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year, on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payments would follow."

The date on which resumption is to commence is fixed at January 1, 1879, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds in order to obtain gold, should the usual surplus of the Department be insufficient. The legal tender act is to remain in force. On this latter point our best financial writers differ, each according to his theory claiming the needlessness or necessity of its repeal. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

To fix a day for the resumption of specie payments and then for notes to be redeemed are at a discount of over ten per cent., is to resolve upon a first-class financial joke, which itself will put the day of resumption further off than ever. And yet this is the project which for nearly four months has been introduced at every session of Congress.

The Government has put out its promissory notes to the volume that, having no fixed time to run, they are at a discount. It sought to prevent this by declaring that 3.65 notes received at par for private debts; it further complicated the matter by exchanging bank notes for 3.65 notes, and by making the latter receivable in its first mentioned promises. We see no way out of this hopeless muddle but in repealing legislative bolstering. Repeal the legal tender clause, leaving the holders of the promises to settle with the issuer, instead of passing them to another, and then provide for the funding of the issue in a bond at a low rate of interest.

The greatest difficulty is in the bank notes, and in no other way than by repeal will there be trouble. With our best city institutions, and with here and there a stalwart country bank that has been wisely managed, there would be no difficulty; *but a large proportion of the national banks are rotten to the core*, and must crumble under any attempt at liquidation. They were started to inaugurate, or aid, some speculative scheme, and whatever capital they had, or have been able to draw into their coffers, has been appropriated with enough. But no legislation can cure this evil, and the sooner these decayed institutions are swept from the track, the better for all concerned. Congress itself can do no more for them than for the Freedman's bank, which it left to wind up where cases. The funds are gone, and the carcases may as well be put out of sight.

The writer allows himself, in the heat of discussion, to make statements with regard to the National banks which the facts do not warrant. Statements we read with surprise, as coming from a paper of the standing the *Journal* holds in the mercantile community for reliability and conservatism.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 21, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:3 P. M.
Gold	111½	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1864	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1865	113	113	113	113	113
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1867, coup	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1868	120½				
5-20's, 1868, coup	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's, coupons	113	113	113	113	113
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Panama					
Quicksilver	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Quicksilver, pref	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Wabash, common	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Fort Wayne		90	90	90	90
Ohio & Mississippi	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
Harlem, pref & St. Jos	24	24½	24½	24½	24½
C. C. & I. C.					
Tennessee, old	78		78		79
Tennessee, new	73		73		73
South Carolina, Aug					26½
North Carolina, old					26
Missouri 6's	97		97		96

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales		
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	10½	
Reading, sales	35	
United Companies of N. Jersey	125½	
Oil Creek	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	62	
Allegheny Valley	91¼	
Central Transportation	44	44½
Empire Transportation	55	
Gold		111¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 21, 1874.

The condition of the market is not materially changed since our last report. The demand for nearly all classes of goods is slack, as is usual in the wholesale trade at this time of the year, and business generally is quite limited. Many dealers look for an improvement after the holiday settlements, and inventories are made, and hope that if the troubles in the mills should be arranged, that a prosperous state of trade may be inaugurated before spring.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,025	Apples, bbls	210
Corn, sks	758	Wheat, sks	880
Barley, sks	200	Rye, sks	120
Oats, sks	4,019	Butter, pkgs	62
Bacon tcs	13	Potatoes, bus	429
Hay, bales			

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales by weight, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The demand continues rather slow, and is hardly up to the usual mark in market. There was a fair attendance at the Corn and Produce Exchange this morning, but there were more sellers than buyers, and hence were few transactions. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 25@1 28 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Illinois white $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 15@1 18. Corn was rather slow of sale on about previous prices. We quote 77@78c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 75@76 for low-mixed. Far to fair supply, but light demand with prices easy. The market is quotable at about 70@78c on track. Oats were in light request, and there was a tendency toward lower prices. We quote at 41@42c ₩ bushel for white; 39@40c for mixed. Barley and rye were unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the best millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00 in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 5 packages, $6 25 ₩ doz; packages corn meal, old $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 00@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The market is only moderately active and trade is rather slow. We note the arrival by river of 121 hogsheads of molasses and 775 barrels. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21@c	Cloves	55 c
Choice	20@c	Allspice	17½@18c
Prime	19 c	Cassia	40 @45 c
Good	18 c	Nutmegs	1 35@1 40
Java	33 c	Pepper	26@27 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in packages	25@26 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	25 @25½c	Prime	70c
Java	37 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10 c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10 c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hatrix	11 c	*Raisins.*	
Fair to prime C	9 c	Layers, ₩ box	$2 40
American extra C	9 c	Valentia, ₩ lb	11½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	6@10½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver glass	9½c
Japan	65c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	50c@1 00	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ₩ 112 lbs kgs	6c
Souchong	25c@ 80	Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers	8c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8@c	Star, full weight	18c
Prime	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₩ bbl	$25 00	Large do, ₩ 100	$5 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Boneless codfish	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, ₩ bbl	4 35
No. 1 large Shore	14 00	Labrador herring, ₩ bbl	6 00
Extra No. 2	14 00	Scarine	15c
No. 2 bay	11 00	₩ bbl	4 25
New No. 3	11 00	₩ bbl	8 75@9 00
Georges codfish, ₩ quintal	6 00	Round do	6 75@7 00

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady: light $7 20@7 40; heavy $7 00@7 20. Pork active at $19 00 seller January; $19 65 seller February; $19 65 seller March. Lard—demand active and prices advanced at 13c cash; 13.90c seller February; 14c seller March. Bulk meats dull; middles 6½c; short clear 9½c, all spot, partly cured.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 90c.

LATEST—On Call Board in the afternoon, wheat closed at 90c seller January; 91c seller February. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Pork $19 35 seller February. Lard 13.35c seller February.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 19.—Scotch Pig—Prices continue well sustained, principally on account of the moderate stock on hand, and we make no change from our last quotations. 100 tons Coltness sold to arrive at a private price.

American Pig—So far, there has been no concerted action among the producers of iron, either as regards curtailing the production or the sustaining of prices. The market, as for a long time past, has a dull and drooping aspect, while rumors of low prices are again rife. Among the rumors which are, however, without confirmation, is the sale of 1,000 tons of No. 1 at $24 00, 6 months; 1,000 do No. 1 at $23 75; 2 at $22 00. Sales for the most part are only in small parcels to meet the wants of the trade. Sales to-day include 100 tons No. 1 X at $25 00.

Rails—In new iron we learn of no business. Old are also consolidated quite dull, which declined to $31. There was a renewed depression on the Stock Exchange and a further marked decline in prices. At the opening the market declined slightly but soon became firm. This, however, did not last long, for under the influence of reported failures and a renewed attack of the bears, the whole list was depressed, with a clear interest in Pacific Mail and Wabash. After it became known only one firm had suspended, prices advanced ¾ to 1¼, but again declined early in the day of ¼ to 2¾ per cent. The market closed firm. The fluctuations in the most active stocks were as follows: Wabash, 1¾ per cent.; Western Union, 1½; Northwest, ¾; Pacific Mail, 2¾; Paul, ¾; Illinois, ⅝; Lake Shore, ¼. Considerable lots of Erie, Northwestern common, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana were closed out under rule for account of defaulting parties. Fysch Comings created considerable excitement, as they were thought to be a solid house. The advance at the close was caused by purchases to cover short contracts. Many bears availed themselves of the opportunity to buy stocks they were short of.

It appears on investigation, that Wright, who was expelled from the board to-day, purchased 16,000 shares of stock at a time when his bank account was overdrawn. The transactions were 247,000 shares, of which 55,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwest common, 6,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 34,000 Wabash and 20,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	59	Do preferred	42
Pacific Mail	34¾	Toledo & Wabash	25¾
Quicksilver	33¾	Do preferred	38
Adams Express	116¾	Ft. Wayne	94¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	82¼	Chicago & Alton	103¾
American Express	61½	Do preferred	108
U. S. Express	62	Ohio and Miss	30¾
Pacific Mail	35	Terre Haute	7
N. Y. Central	106¾	Do preferred	27
Erie	27¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	62¾
Do preferred	40	Burlington & Q	107½
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	125	Illinois Central	97
Mich. Central	80	Union Pacific stock	34
Michigan Southern	80	Union Pacific bds, 6's	90¾
Northwestern	44½	Union Pacific bds, 7's	92
Do preferred	59	Delaware & Lack	103¾
Rock Island	109	Panama	120
N. J. Central	108	Bankers' bills	480¾
St. Paul	30½		

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Cattle—Receipts 1,600. Market lightly active and steady at $2 60@3 60 for fair to extra shipping steers $5 00@6 75; butchers' stock $3 00@4 20. Shipments 600.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000; about 30,000 on sale. Market fairly active and steady at $6 00@6 70 for poor to fair; $6 75@7 10 for good to extra, closing with buyers demanding concessions. Shipments 5,300 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,300. Market fairly active and firm at $4 00@5 00 for fair to choice.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 21.—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1 40. No. 2 Milwaukee club $1 22. Corn quiet; high mixed 92c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at 1 49@1 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 21.—Wheat, corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; standard white 8c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 10c; in small lots 12@c higher.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 21.—Flour steady at $6 25@6 60. Wheat and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; car 69c. Oats 56@56c. Rye steady at $1 00.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wyoming	December 22	Liverpool.
Russia	December 23	Liverpool.
State of Florida	December 23	Glasgow.
Rotterdam	December 24	Amsterdam.
Frisia	December 24	Hamburg.
Baltic	December 26	Liverpool.
City of London	December 26	Liverpool.
Victoria	December 26	Glasgow.
Pomerania	December 26	Hamburg.
Java	December 30	Liverpool.
Thuringia	December 31	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	December 26	Liverpool.
Nederland	December 28	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Sarmatia	December 26	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Leipzig	December 26	S'hampton.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 21, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER	CHANGE IN FEET		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
Brownsville	12	4	+4	0	W. Fair.
Cairo	6	11	+0	8	S. E. Cloudy.
Cincinnati	10	0	+1	2	S. Cloudy.
Davenport	2	8			S. Lt. snow.
Dubuque	3	0			S. Lt. snow.
Lavenw'h*	3	0	—0	2	Calm. Lt. snow.
Louisville	6	2	+0	4	E. Cloudy.
Memphis	4	11	—0	2	S. Cloudy.
Nashville	13	2	+0	2	S. E. Cloudy.
N. Geneva	2	1	—0	1	W. Fair.
Pittsburgh	6	1	+0	8	S. Fair.
Shreveport	10	5	+0	1	S. Cloudy.
St. Louis	4	0			S. Cloudy.
Vicksburg	3	2	+0	2	S. E. Cloudy.
Dubuque	5	10			Hy. snow.
Davenport'n	11	1			W. Clear.

*Below bench mark.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 21, 1874.

River 12 feet 10 inches and rising fast. Weather clear.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 21, 1874.

River stationary, with 10 feet water in the channel. Weather clear and cool; thermometer 32.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 21, 1874.

River rising with 12 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 38 at 5 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 21, 1874.

River 25 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 21, 1874.

River 6 feet 8 inches and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg. Arrived—Andes.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—River 10 feet 11 inches and rising fast. Weather cloudy. Arrived—Cassie Lewis, Nashville; Texas, Juniata, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling.

NASHVILLE, December 21.—River rising rapidly, with 13 feet 9 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

CAIRO, December 21.—Arrived—Indiana, Cincinnati; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans; Tom Jasper, and City of Quincy, St. Louis; Jos. Kinney, St. Louis. Departed—Alice, Cincinnati; St. Genevieve, and Andy Baham, Memphis, Eddyville, Nashville. River 6 feet 11 inches and rising. Light rain. Warm.

EVANSVILLE, December 21.—Weather cloudy; mercury 33 to 38. River rising slowly, with 5 feet 8 on gauge. Up—Red Cloud, H. S. Turner, George Roberts, Mattie Roberts and barges, Morning Star, Nashville, Sandy, Bowling Green, Dow—Arlington, Shannon Family, Tatum, Red Cloud and Idlewild. Business active. All the boats had good trips. The Arlington lost a barge of salt on French Island dam.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

THE Portsmouth *Tribune* says: "The opposition between the Fannie Dugan and "The Carrie" in the Huntington trade continues, and prospects are favorable for cheap traveling before it is over. The Dugan has reduced the fare to fifty cents to Gallipolis and twenty-five to Greenup and Riverton. The Dugan went to Pomeroy Saturday with a heavy freight trip and full of people. The Carrie leaves at 11 o'clock, an hour before the Dugan. She has the advantage in the fact that it takes very little to run her. The Dugan is owned by George H. Knight, Mr. Bates, of Riverton, and Capt. H. Kirker. The Carrie is a trim little craft, very light, and tolerably swift, and commanded by Capt. John Charlton."

MRS. ELIZABETH VEIT, a fortune-teller in New Albany, has purchased the little Argo, heretofore used in improving the Ohio, but now lying idle at Jeffersonville, and her two sons will try now to make some money with her.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
Baled Hay, &c.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
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CALDWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Receives and Sells
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.
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CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. Sig. Serv., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 21, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	28.18	30	82	W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	28.13	33	69	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	28.09	31	76	W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....28.06 Highest thermom....38
Mean thermom.... 31 Lowest thermom.....29

Gospel Meetings.

Owing to the continued illness of Major Whittle and his family, it was thought expedient by the ministers present at the meeting last night at the Third Presbyterian church, to suspend the series of meetings which have been in progress for some time. The noon meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms will be conducted as usual, but the Bible readings and evening meetings will not be held.

Holiday Concert at Beaver.

We understand a concert is to be given by the pupils of Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., Wednesday evening, 23d, ere they leave to enjoy the holiday week. Professor Jackson, the Principal of the Music Department, is to preside at the pipe organ, and Miss D. L. Wilson, his assistant, is on the programme for a piano solo. From the programme selected, the music will be choice, and indicates the high rank the institution holds in music. The college reopens January 4th, when new pupils can enter, an opportunity that should be embraced by those interested.

Tradesman's Industrial Institute.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the Tradesman's Industrial Institute will hold a meeting in the Germania Savings Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, for the purpose of adopting by-laws for the government of the association, and transacting such other business as may be presented. Considerable attention having been devoted to the subject by Dr. George Woods, of the Western University, he will, by request, present some valuable thoughts and information relative to the necessity of technical education in Pittsburgh. The principal object of the meeting to-day is to consummate a plan for holding an Industrial Exposition in this city in 1875. The members of the Chamber of Commerce and public men generally are urged to be present, as the proposed Industrial Exposition, if inaugurated rightly, will prove as successful as any held in our Western cities.

Great Saving in Fuel.

Those who use fuel for the generation of steam, should examine into the merits of "Broughton's Hot Air Draft," as a means of saving coal. It has long been demonstrated that more than one-half the heat giving principle of fuel is lost by inpertact combustion, and to save this waste has engaged the attention of inventors for many years. Mr. Broughton does not claim to have secured "perfect combustion," but his invention is an important step in that direction. His appliance is now in use under our steam boiler; and our engineer is of opinion that the saving in fuel is fully twenty-five per cent. There are other advantages, such as preserving the grate bars, preventing the formation of clinkers, saving of time in getting up steam, etc. The invention is a valuable one, and will soon pay for itself in saving of fuel. Communications addressed to Enoch Broughton Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Temperance.

The grand mass meeting to be held this evening in Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliance, promises to be a very interesting occasion. We notice, among the speakers announced, the name of Rev. W. W. Broom, of Cleveland, Ohio, of whom L. D. McCabe, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, says: "I am happy to say that I listened to one of the most interesting and profitable lectures, on the great subject of temperance, from the lips of the Rev. W. W. Broom, that I have ever heard in my life. I have listened to the oratory of the celebrated Henry Vincent from England, but, during the address of W. W. Broom, I concluded that, for my ear and for my sympathies, I much prefer the elocution, thought and action of the latter to the former."

Wendell Phillips says: "Rev. W. W. Broom is a rousing speaker and a nervous writer."

Addresses will also be delivered by a number of other prominent speakers.

Insurance Directors Elected.

The following directors of the Citizens Insurance Company have been elected: Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., Wm. G. Johnston, R. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Capt. Thomas Sweden, Barclay Preston, John Shipton, George Wilson, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett, J. Caldwell, Jr., Thos. J. Burchfield, George Bingham, Alex. Moore and Wm. B. Hays, Jr.

Mr. Wm. Bagaley is President, John Rea Secretary, and Capt. J. Atkinson general agent.

Monongahela Insurance Company—Directors, Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, George A. Berry, Henry Hays, James Woodburn, Charles Atwell, R. H. Palmer, David M. Smith, Wm. Rea, Robert Dalzell, Wm. Means, Geo. W. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. H. Gimore and James McCandless.

Mr. Wm. A. Caldwell is President, John McDevitt Vice President, John H. Claney Secretary, and Capt. F. A. Dohrman general agent.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending December 19, 1874: Alcoholism, 1; accident, 1; asthma, 2; asphyxia, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1, cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 3, croup, 1; cystitis, chronic, 1; debility, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 6; gastro enteritis, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; inguinal hernia, 1; congestion of liver, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, chronic, 1; old age, 2; abdominal tumor, 1; paralysis, general, 1; pneumonia, 2; stomach, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1. Total, 55. The deaths registered during the week include—Color: White, 53; colored, 2. Social relations: Married, 16; single, 36; widows, 2; widowers, 1. Nativity: Pittsburgh, 28; other parts of the United States, 11; England, 2; Germany, 7; Ireland, 5. Age: Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 4; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 80 to 90 years 1. Localities: City wards, 53; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Orphan Asylum, 1.

Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance and Prohibitionists was held in the Alliance rooms yesterday morning, F. H. Lake in the chair.

Mrs. Hill announced that a mass meeting of the Woman's Temperance Alliance would be held on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Smithfield street M. E. Church. The puddlers, mill men and the working classes generally, are specially invited to be present.

Mrs. Black said in regard to the fair and festival, to be held in the Alliance rooms this week, that all favorable to the cause, she hoped would participate in it.

The Committee on the Improvement of the Ohio river was requested to meet with the Coal Exchange this morning at ten o'clock, at the corner of Water and Market streets.

T. H. Rabe, on election for municipal offices on the second Tuesday of February, suggested that preparations be made for the occasion; that weekly meetings be held for the purpose, to commence after the holidays.

Mr. Kirk offered the following question to be discussed next Monday. "Do we need any change in laws on the liquor question?"

The Committee on Printing a Temperance Paper reported that they are now negotiating with a first class temperance writer to edit one or two columns of a paper in this city, exclusively in the interest of temperance.

Mr. Ross spoke in regard to the violators of the license laws, who heretofore have been treated with small punishment, which had no effect; but the cause he was pleased to see, was taking the proper steps in the matter by inflicting double the amount of fines to what they formerly assessed on similar offenders.

Messrs. W. E. Ross, A. Bryce and S. R. Titus were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of fines collected for violation of the license laws. A vote of thanks was tendered to all persons for searching up and prosecuting the violators of the laws. The following committee was appointed to secure organization and collect finances: Messrs. J. H. Burtt, Jos. Wilson, R. B. Machesny, W. B. Ross and W. G. Warren.

Owing to the absence of Rev. Milligan, of the Western Penitentiary, the committee on the number and cause of criminals in the prisons did not report. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LOCK-OUT.

All the Mills Closed—Aid to Strikers from Wheeling.

The mills of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Lloyd & Black and Carnegie, Kloman & Co. have closed, and now none of the puddling furnaces in this vicinity are in operation. The following dispatch was received yesterday from Wheeling, West Virginia:

At a meeting of the boilers of this vicinity on Saturday night last, a resolution was adopted justifying the action of the Pittsburgh boilers, and offering them pecuniary aid during the suspension of work. The meeting was very large. President Harris, of the National Union, addressed the assemblage.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S CLAIM.

The Court Decides the Marriage Invalid.

THE JURY FIND FOR DEFENDANTS.

PROCEEDINGS TO QUIET TITLE.

THE CASE IN A NEW PHASE, &c.

A very large audience assembled in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, to hear the arguments of counsel in the Indian ejectment case. So far as hearing speeches was concerned, the audience was disappointed, but the proceedings were none the less interesting. After everything was in readiness, and just before Mr. Ferguson, who intended to open for the plaintiffs, arose, Judge McKennan rendered

SPEECHMAKING UNNECESSARY

by addressing the counsel in the following language:

Gentlemen,—I have made a careful examination of the point raised as to the validity of the alleged Indian marriage, and am entirely satisfied that it is invalid. Unless counsel desire to address the jury, I shall proceed to read the charge which I have prepared.

Mr. Ferguson—May it please your Honor, counsel do not desire to make any argument after the statement which has been made. The plaintiffs' rights will be as fully protected.

Judge McKennan—The plaintiffs will have all the rights of appeal which they would otherwise have.

THE CHARGE.

Judge McKennan then delivered his charge, as follows:

Bernard L. Meister vs. S. S. Bissell *et al.*, No. 46, November 7, 1873; same vs. R. C. Moore *et al.*, No. 45, May 7, 1874. McKennan, C. J.

Both parties claim the property which is the subject of these suits, under Dr. Peter Mowry and thence to William A. Mowry, one of his sons. The plaintiff is the alliance of the alleged wife and daughter of Wm. A. Mowry and the defendants of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Mowry, in whom the title of property was vested, if he died unmarried and without issue.

It is obvious, then, that the fundamental question in the case is, whether the Indian woman, alleged to have been Mowry's wife, was united to him by a valid marriage; and this is to be determined by the laws of the State where the marriage contract was made. So the plaintiff's counsel have requested me to instruct you on the second point submitted by them, and that point is accordingly affirmed.

The alleged marriage took place in the State of Michigan, in the latter part of the year 1845. From 1833, when the present State of Michigan was a territory, down to the present time, a statute in relation to marriages has been in force, and during that period it has remained without essential change. So far as we are advised, and we have had the benefit of the knowledge and researches of learned counsel from that State on both sides of these cases, there has not been any judicial construction of that statute, or any determination of its effect upon marriage contracts, not made in conformity with its requirements. The only case touching it to which we have been referred, decides that in so far as the statute requires a license or minister, and declares the attending witnesses, that they take each other for husband and wife. In every case there shall be at least two witnesses, besides the minister or magistrate present at the ceremony."

The requirements of this section are imperative and its meaning clear. It is expressly applicable to every case, of the solemnization of marriage, or in other words, of the proposed creation of the marriage relation. No particular form is required to be observed in any case, but a magistrate or a minister, described in the sixth section, and two witnesses *shall* be present, and before them the parties *shall* solemnly declare their assent to the contract. The co-existence of both conditions is imperatively prescribed, and the fulfilment of each is therefore indispensible to the lawful creation of the marriage relation.

This construction of the section is confirmed by subsequent sections of the act. Thus the fourteenth section declares that: "No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or a minister of the Gospel, shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof in any way be affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such *supposed* justice or minister, Provided, that the marriage be consummated with a full belief on the part of the person so married, or either of them, that they have lawfully been joined in marriage."

Does not this recognise the necessary presence of a minister or magistrate, invested with the jurisdiction defined in the fifth section of the act, at the solemnization of marriage, and declare in effect that only where it is solemnized in the presence of a person professing such character and authority, under a full belief of the persons so married, or either of them, that the pretended magistrate or minister was really such, shall not be deemed or adjudged invalid? But if the false pretense was known before the nuptials, or was discovered before the consummation of the marriage, is not the implication clear that the marriage shall be deemed or adjudged to be void? More certainly, then, would this result follow, where the presence of either of these functionaries was wilfully pretermitted.

No less significant in this connection is the next section of this act, which is in these words: "The preceding provisions so far as they relate to the manner of solemnizing marriages shall not affect marriages among the people called Friends or Quakers, nor marriages among the people called Mennonists, but such marriages may be solemnized in the manner heretofore used and practiced in their respective societies."

Now this section is certainly not to be assumed to be meaningless or intended to have been ineffective. What reason then can be assigned for its insertion? If it be not upon the hypothesis that the eighth section, to which it plainly refers, prescribes essential conditions in the ceremony of marriage, which were exclusive of all different modes of solemnizing it? It is well known that among the Quakers, at least, there was no ordained ministry, and that in the solemnization of marriage among them the agency of ministers or civil magistrates was not permitted. According to their practice, marriage was contracted by the declared acceptance by a man and woman of each other as husband and wife, in the presence of witnesses. This comprehended all that the common law required to constitute marriage, but it did not embrace all that the eighth section of the act prescribed. Why, then, were these peculiarities relieved from observation of the requirements of this section when they omitted but a single one—the presence of a minister or magistrate—if such an omission would not otherwise invalidate the contract?

Can there be any sufficient answer to this question other than this, that the fulfilment of the requirements of this section was essential to the validity of marriage; but as the observance of one of them was not practiced among Quakers, it was therefore necessary to save the validity of their marriages to exempt them from the operations of the sections?

It is said, however, by some text writers, whose opinions are entitled to respect, that statutes regulating marriages are not to be construed to avoid marriages contracted in violation of some of their provisions, unless there is an express express words of nullity. Although there is high authority against this statement of the law, it certainly has the apparent support of a number of decisions by courts of great respectability. But it should be predicted of what, in the sense of the statute, may be treated as irregularities, and of provisions merely directory, not of a disregard of conditions prescribed to be performed when the contract of marriage is made, and which constitute essential elements of that solemnization. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has gone beyond this, but not for the reason upon which the rule is stated to rest, declaring that the criminal acts of 1700 and 1729 had outlasted their adaptation to the habits and customs of society, they gave a constructive effect to a clause in those acts, substantially like the 8th section of the Michigan statute, confessedly against its natural import, that they might thereby avert the extended social mischief which would result from its rigid execution. [Bodelaugh vs. Sanks, 21 Watts 11.

But this Court has no such dispensing power with regard to the Michigan statute. It is not to be said that it has grown into disuse. It is a cherished feature of the policy of the State in reference to a subject which it has wisely undertaken to regulate. Whatever its true import is must be accepted by exterior tribunals at least, as its intended meaning and effect must be given to it accordingly.

If the jury, therefore, find that neither a minister nor a magistrate was present at the alleged marriage of Wm. A. Mowry and the daughter of the Indian Pierrott—and such is the true import is upon proof—they are instructed that such marriage was invalid under the Michigan statute, and their verdict in each case should be for the defendants.

THE VERDICT.

This left nothing for the jury, but to simply go through the form of rendering a verdict as instructed by the Court; and they found for the defendants without leaving the box. The judgment seemed to give satisfaction to all parties excepting those who were interested for the plaintiffs.

NEW FEATURES IN THE CASE.

Yesterday afternoon after the verdict in the above case was rendered in favor of the defendants, the owners of the property embraced in their suits filed a bill in Equity in the United States Circuit Court, against R. L. Mester, H. H. Hatch, Isaac Marston, Edgar A. Cooley, George Lewis, Lewis Trombly, Thaddeus Lamoleredeur and Michael Daley, to restrain them from parting with their title under the Indians, or to bring any other actions or proceedings for the premises, except writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, to the judgment of the court in the two ejectments first concluded, or such other suits as the court below might allow. At the same time application was made for a preliminary injunction and in the meantime a restraining order. The hearing upon the application was had before Judge McKennan, in chambers, at which were present Meister and his counsel, Messrs. Morrison, Acheson, and S. Schoyer, Jr., for the complainants in the bill.

His honor held that under the decision in 2 Wallace, *Craft vs. Semple*, the Pennsylvania statute in relation to ejectments was not in force in the United States Court, and as a chancellor, the question was one merely of justice and equity. Upon consideration of the equities in this case, and the great values of the property embraced, his honor granted the restraining order asked for, fixing, upon Meister's motion, the 20th of March next for a hearing on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

The object of this proceeding is to quiet titles, while Meister is not prosecuting or pursuing all his legal remedies, he cannot in the meantime harass the owners of the property in litigation.

SELECT COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Common Council Business Acted Upon—The Case of Street Commissioner Spreen—Other Matters of Interest.

The Select Branch of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon, President Gross in the chair.

The report of the Water Committee, being the order of the day, was called up.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, stated that inasmuch as the matter would have to go before the Finance Committee, its discussion would now be unnecessary. He therefore moved its reference to the Finance Committee, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Braun, resolution to pay Dr. Dickson $165 for putting a new nose on Officer Hagar. Passed.

Mr. McCune, ordinance authorizing the exchange of registered city bonds for bonds of smaller denominations. Passed.

Mr. Hunter called up the amendment to the equalization ordinance, limiting the session of the board to twenty days. The amendment extending the time to twenty days was lost, and the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Negley, from the special committee on the Howard-Negley investigation, submitted a report, fully exonerating Mr. Lowry from the charges preferred against him. The report was adopted.

Mr. Adams presented the resignation of Mr. Spreen, Street Commissioner of the Sixth district, which, after some opposition, was accepted.

Mr. A. G. McCandless, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Reorganization of Police to report a schedule of salaries. Adopted.

The action of C. C. in passing an ordinance providing for an assessment of damages and benefits for improvement of Butler street was concurred in. Also the following: For the assessment for grading and paving of Main street; establishing grade of Craig street; establishing grade of Thirty-second street; vacating one thousand four hundred feet of the side walk on north side of Second avenue.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Water Committee, presented an ordinance relative to the placing of stop-cocks in the streets instead of on the side walk. [The substance of this ordinance was published by us yesterday.]

A motion to lay upon the table was lost, and action was then postponed.

Mr. McCune offered a resolution setting forth the fraudulent transactions of Street Commissioner Spreen, and directing the City Attorney to proceed at once to prosecute the defendant to the full extent of the law.

Mr. McCune thought, for the public good and to prevent any further such transactions, prompt measures should be taken under the criminal law.

Mr. Elder was in favor of prosecution, but thought it was the Mayor's duty to act in the matter.

Mr. Braun held the Councils should await the completion of the investigation.

Action on the resolution was postponed until the committee be heard from.

The resolution from C. C. for the appointment of a committee to examine and report as to the north bank of the Monongahela river to lock No. 1, was concurred in, and Messrs. Goldthorpe and Foster appointed on the part of S. C.

The resolution instructing the City Attorney to demand the records of South Side boroughs was concurred in.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

George W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account and petition of T. D. Woodruff, assignee, asking for a discharge, presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of W. G. Johnston, trustee, etc., for an injunction, an order was made restraining John Richey, John Graff and his assignee, and the Dollar Savings Bank and their attorneys from interfering with the property of the bankrupts.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of David Matthias, one of the bankrupts, rule granted on James I. Bennet and John Moorhead, assignees, to show cause why they should not convey certain property to him, the said Matthias.

George Baer and Chas. Stigmayer, copartners of Wilkesbarre, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. The matter was referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

District Court—Full Bench.

The case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods *et al.*, is still on trial before Judge White.

Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick are hearing cases on the argument list.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

James H. Parker vs. John McMasters; an action on a book account. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $78 87.

James H. Johnston vs. the Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh; an action brought to recover for cleaning guns. Verdict for plaintiff for $200 58.

Frederick Steinacka vs. John Burt and wife; an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $67 60.

Hiram Landis vs. G. Flucke, impleaded, etc.; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $130 81.

The Tenth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. William Fleming. An action to recover money which it is alleged is due the plaintiff on an overdrawn account. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Roman Biallas vs. Albert Bennett; an action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $170 56.

Mc Cleave & Co. vs. N. & J. Levy; an action for work and labor done. On trial before Judge Stowe.

In the case of P. E. Deyllie *et al.* vs. Peter Habenstein *et al.*; proceedings in equity, Wm. Wightman was appointed receiver, and C. W. Robb, Esq., was appointed master and examiner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Berberick vs. Baum, Stakely vs. Rhodes, Glenn vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, McGhee & Hawkins vs. O'Shea, Iron City B. & L. Association vs. Fisher, Gardner Bros. vs. Connely, Naylor & Co., Heilbroner vs. Ritchie & Bro., Roedelheim *et al.* vs. Fecke, Thornton vs. Peet, Clark & Co. vs. Frederick *et al.*, Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. Pearson, McClure & Dickson vs. Farrow, Gamble & Co., Barr vs. Crozier & Son, Cleveland vs. Veekrath, Davis vs. Hubbard Lippincott *et al.*, Sahl *et al.* vs. Henry, ex'r.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Joseph Borland charged with assault and battery by Robert G. Crawford, was acquitted and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Robert Crawford, George Yund and Wm. Clow were also on trial, charged with assault and battery on Joseph Borland. Yund and Clow were acquited and Crawford was convicted.

David Anday pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Mary Anday.

Jerry McCarty pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Martin Reardon, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Wm. Hare indicted for assault and battery, on payment of costs by defendant.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John McBratney and Samuel Powell, indicted for assault with intent to rob, on oath of Policeman James Campbell.

Sad Case of Destitution.

Edward Cavey and wife, who were married in this city about three years ago, and who lived here comfortably until about eight months since, are now in the Middletown lock-up, in an utterly destitute condition. The husband became afflicted with rheumatism, and being unable to work his money soon ran out. Having some friends in Lancaster, they set out on foot, begging their way towards that place. After long and wearisome marches, they reached Mr. Waffles' last night, on Friday last, and got permission to remain in the lock-up. In a few hours afterwards, a boy baby was added to the family, and this circumstance secured the sympathy and aid of many ladies of the community, who are kindly ministering to the wants of the mother and babe.

"Life and Its Possibilities."

The audience at Library Hall last evening, while select, was not so large as the merits of the lecturer and the lecture deserved. The audience was, however, appreciative, and the Rev. Thomas Guard held his hearers attentively from the beginning to the end of his discourse. The orator has an originality of thought and an attractive delivery. Thus evening Mr. Guard will again discourse, his subject being, "The Mental Activities of the Age." It is said that this is the most interesting lecture of this distinguished gentleman, and we advise our readers to hear him.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Virginian," Bartley Campbell's new play, was produced last evening by Mr. Frank E. Aiken and the stock company with very good effect. The piece went smoothly and gave general satisfaction. While there is nothing of a startling character in it, the story it tells is an interesting one, well told. The dialogue is chaste and bright, the wit is of the genuine stamp, the pathos touching and the *denouement* though rather sombre, is exceedingly effective. *Van Vernon* marries *Kate Calvert*, the pseudo-widow of a soldier, and the pair live happily for some four years. The soldier returns to claim his wife and takes her away from *Van* and their child. Next New Year's day *Kate* steals away from her cruel, drunken husband and visits *Van* in his desolated home. Having once embraced her old lover and heard from him assurances of his affection for her, she dies upon his shoulder a moment before *Calvert* arrives to carry her back to his house.

Mr. Aiken made a decidedly pleasant impression as *Van*. He has a sonorous voice, which he well knows how to use. While giving the part its full interpretation, in no instance did he permit himself to rant and bellow, as is the wont of many his brethren. Miss Troy quite surpassed herself as *Kate*. She has never appeared to better advantage here. Mr. Owen made much of *Gingle*, though we believe there is yet more in the character. Mr. Egbert did all there seemed to be in *Richard Calvert* to do, but the part seems in many particulars to have been hastily drawn by the author. Misses Baker and Troy were accepts able, as usual.

"The Virginian" will be repeated every night this week.

Academy of Music.

There was a fair audience present at the Academy of Music, last evening, to welcome back to our boards Mlle. Marietta Ravel. She is, as every one knows, a capital pantomimist, as well as a good actress; and in the performance rendered by her in the "French Spy," appeared to great advantage. The play is neither new or novel, yet it has many admirers, and to this class its rendition last night was entirely satisfactory. Mlle. Ravel was well supported by her stock company.

This evening the "French Spy" will be presented.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

Hernandez Foster and his company appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theater, last evening, in that queer compound called "Jack Harkaway," a "drama" of the red-hot sensational order. Of course it is full of the most thrilling adventures, hair-breadth escapes and bloodshed; and, being so, exactly suits—well, people who like that sort of thing. Mr. Foster is fully equal to the requirements of his part, which calls for the representation of a highly colored prince, who does all sorts of wonderful things, and just at the right moment, when the audience is nearly filled their various *rotes* to the satisfaction of an audience of fair numbers.

"Jack Harkaway" will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Of course there was a jammed house here last night. John Denier's pantomime company gave "Humpty Dumpty" in fine style, many of the tricks being novel, and Denier excessively funny as clown. The Delno, the Faust family and other performers, was very entertaining. The performance will be repeated to-night.

Fifth Conservatory Concert.

The fifth concert of the American Conservatory of Music will be given by the faculty and advanced students at Library Hall, Wednesday afternoon, December 23, at three o'clock. Doors open at two. A limited number of tickets will be sold, at one dollar each, to accommodate those not favored by special invitation, and may be obtained at Kleber's, Blume's and Knake & McGinn's, or at the door.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE North Side saloons will not be open to-day.

THE Greys will have a Battalion drill, in full dress, at their armory this evening at 7 o'clock.

THE Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against Murray and Myers, the alleged Perrysville murderers.

THE case of Edward Carr, indicted for the murder of Thomas Dolan, will come up for trial on Wednesday, to-morrow.

OUR contemporary, the *Dispatch*, has just sent out a handsomely printed and finely illustrated almanac for the coming year.

MESSRS. OTT, Kerr and Wareham are suggested for the position of Street Commissioner of the South Side, vice Spreen, resigned.

NEAL PAUL, the alleged murderer, of Luzerne county, is still in the lock-up, but an officer is expected this morning to take him in charge.

MICHAEL PAGE, for committing a violent assault on Owen Sullivan, of the Ninth ward, was prosecuted before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday.

DR. J. P. TREACY was married to Miss Martha J. Rattigan, Sunday evening, at the Cathedral, Rev. James Treacy, brother of the groom officiating.

MARY STAHLDER, charged with stealing a dress from Mrs. Boswell on Sandusky street, Allegheny, was yesterday committed for trial by Mayor Fleming.

THE Allegheny Street Committee met yesterday afternoon and made a tour of inspection over various streets of the city which have recently undergone improvement.

THE tobacco store of W. Marcus, on Ohio street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars Sunday night, who carried away tobacco and cigars to the value of two hundred dollars.

THE young men, Shultz and Denver, who were arrested in Allegheny Sunday afternoon for snowballing church goers, were fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Fleming.

THE County Commissioners have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Superintendent Oatman, of the Duquesne Coal Works.

THE revival continues at the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Davidson, pastor. This is the ninth week since it started, and nearly three hundred persons have been converted.

THE constable of Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny is diligently searching for the husband of Mrs. Susan Kennedy, of Park Way, who has deserted Mrs. K., leaving her in absolute want.

A LITTLE son of County Detective Dressler fell on the sidewalk last evening, and sustained a fracture of the skull. It was feared at a late hour last night that his injuries would result fatally.

HENRY M. LONG and city engineer Davis, of Allegheny, arrived home Sunday from Cuba. The gentlemen went to Havana from New Orleans at the close of the Knights Templar demonstration.

FRANK CASSELL and Maurice Coleman were detected last night, by Officer Tim McInerney, in the act of opening a box of produce in the market. They were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

THIRTEEN more married laborers were yesterday sent to the Allegheny Home by Secretary McGonigle. Thirty-seven men are now employed in that institution at seventy-five cents a day and board.

THE committee for some days past engaged in revising the school laws of the State, completed their labors yesterday, so far as the session in this city is concerned. The subject will be further considered hereafter.

IT is rumored that Rev. H. W. Spaulding, D.D., of St. Peter's Episcopal church, will be called to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Scarborough, recently elected Bishop.

THE funeral of Mr. David Sims took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Sixth avenue, and was very largely attended. The Central Board of Education were represented the remains to their last resting place.

Two mules, which have been kept at the expense of the city until the livery bill amounted to nineteen dollars, were sold yesterday by Deputy Marshal Cowden. The sale realized three dollars. There is a cow on hand which will also be sold.

MILLER, the man stabbed in a melee at a ball last week on Mt. Washington, is still reported in a dangerous condition. The hearing in the case against the ringleaders in the disturbance has been postponed to await the result of the injuries.

THE Allegheny Committee on Wharves and Landings held a meeting last evening. Bills amounting to $533 were approved. The Controller reported the expenditures up to November 30, $6,328, exhausting a balance of $641 of the appropriation.

THE clock purchased in Allegheny for the purpose of causing tha alarm bell to strike the hours, was placed in City Hall yesterday, and the striking began in making tests. The clock will be regulated from the Observatory, the same as the one in this city.

A FATHER was charged, yesterday, before Deputy Mayor McMaster, with an attempted infamous crime, on oath of his daughter. The offence was committed a year since, and the occasion of the prosecution now is that the defendant is trying to obtain possession of the girl, fifteen years of age, who is making an honest livelihood. He was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail, and the case continued.

THERE is much complaint of petty thieving among merchants who deal in holiday goods, during these days when there is such a rush to buy presents. Gilmore & Hess, on Fifth avenue, Market square, have suffered severely in this direction, several handsome and costly articles having been surreptitiously conveyed away from their counting room store having been so crowded that a strict watch could not be kept. They, with other sufferers, have now made such arrangements as will lead to the speedy detection of the pilferers.

Two men named Andrew Tunip and Andrew Doerr, were arrested and brought before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, yesterday morning, charged with committing a highway robbery upon Patrick Scanlon, a contractor, on the Tenth street bridge, last Monday night. It is alleged that between twelve and one o'clock, while Mr. S. was crossing the bridge on horseback, that these two men sprang out from a dark corner and stopped him by asking what time it was; that they then grabbed his gold watch, valued at $225, and escaped by climbing through an opening to the footwalks of the bridge. They were held for a hearing to-morrow.

Caution.

On account of the popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, parties have largely been engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make, and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines. The Wheeler & Wilson Company begs to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
140 Wood street; Pittsburgh.

THIS

Get "Smythe's Baloon Almanac"

if the edition is not exhausted, this evening. Ask your newsdealer for it.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

A Few Hints to Buyers—Read Them.

The best is always the cheapest, is a safe maxim in almost all cases, but low especially true is it when expending $200, $300 or $400, for an organ or piano. To illustrate, take an Estey Cottage organ, that has been in use 10, 15, or even 20 years, and yet it is better to-day than most of the cheap, nameless or unknown organs, that are made to sell cheap (providing you will pay more for it), and floor them to the eye, if not the ear, while the "Estey" new styles cases are getting up in the most chaste and beautiful cases, yet their peculiarly rich, mellow voicing has given them precedence over every other make in the country. Another most important matter is that when you buy an Estey organ you can use it from that time forth, uninterruptedly, you will not have to send a twicea week to have it repaired. The same is true of the unrivalled Decker & Barnes' pianos, and the justly celebrated Bradbury pianos. When you buy one of these instruments you have every assurance that you are getting a strictly first-class piano, and one that you will not be ashamed of, or afraid to tell the name to your friends when asked whose make your piano is. Now, in all conscience, kind reader, it is true economy to buy such an instrument as you will certainly be ashamed of inside a year. I think I hear you say, the best is certainly the cheapest, even if it does cost a little more at first. But now we wish to tell you that you can buy one of the "Estey" organs or Bradbury or Decker pianos, at S. Hamilton & Co's, at prices even lower than some dealers are offering second and third class instruments for. We have a large and elegant stock that we intend keeping full up for holiday trade, and that we intend to sell at less prices than others, no matter what you may be offered elsewhere. Remember our place is 77 Fifth avenue (old No. 59), just over Mellor's carpet store. If you take the trouble to find us, we guarantee to make it pay you for the trouble of climbing one pair of stairs.

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
77 Fifth avenue.

Beautiful Boxes

for Holiday gifts, at Kinder Klatt's, No. 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Brackets,

Wall Pockets and Slipper Racks, at S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

A Present for Your Legal Friend.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices, 10 vols.
Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 10 vols.
Montesquien's Spirit of the Laws, 2 vols.
St. Germain's Doctor and Student, 1 vol.
Tyler's Life of Chief Justice Taney, 1 vol.
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Sharswood's Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.

JAS. B. DONOR & BRO.,
89 Fifth avenue.

Before You Leave

your order for a supper for a wedding party or banquet, consult R. Blair, No. 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny city. His facilities exceed any meeting your requirements are unsurpassed.

Steel Engravings.

Fine assortment at S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

Your Friend

will be pleased with one of those fine watches or articles of jewelry on exhibition at the establishment of T. P. Bedilion, No. 75 Smithfield street. Go and make your selection and secure a bargain in an acceptable present.

Photographic Celebrities.

61 Fifth avenue.

A Question for Hard Times.

Why persist in paying war prices for your clothing when it can be procured of Mr. B. Feigel, No. 84 Smithfield street, at prices to suit the times? Many of our readers continue to patronize old fogy houses which keep their prices up, regardless of the great reductions in prices of labor and material, instead of looking around and examining the fine goods and reasonable prices offered at this well known establishment. Mr. Tiegel has still in store a magnificent stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, which he is manufacturing in the best and most fashionable manner, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Physicians

Recommend Dr. Bull's Couch Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For sale by all druggists.

The Baloon Almanac

will be issued this evening by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

ELEGANT PERFUMERY AND Fancy Goods for the Holidays.

We are just in receipt of an elegant and large variety of toilet articles and perfumery, suitable for Christmas presents, including perfume cases, cut glass cologne bottles (with any name on desired) ivory hair brushes, Rowland silver vinegarettes, Fine English Rogers ivory brushes in setts and many other articles of rare beauty and elegance will be found at McCLARRS & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market street 67 Fifth avenue and corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue.

Also a full line of staple goods such as Lubin's extracts and soaps, Atkinson's extra White Rose, Low's white lily soaps. Fine English hair brushes and combs, Farris colognes, French plate hand mirrors.

Holiday Gifts.

61 Fifth avenue.

Go to S. Boyd & Co.'s,

No. 66 Fifth avenue, for the picture frames.

Christmas Tree Trimmings.

Immense and varied assortment at Kinder Blair's, No. 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny city.

J. B. DODGE & BRO.,
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